

Relief for Colds
BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE
 Acts like a Flash

for BURNS
 FOR SCALDS, CUTS AND BRUISES, FOR COLDS, COUGHS AND BRONCHIAL AFFLICTIONS, FOR STIFF MUSCLES, SPRAINS AND STRAINS AND NUMEROUS OTHER AILMENTS COMMON TO MAN AND BEAST, THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO THAT OLD TRIED AND RELIABLE REMEDY
DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

ADVERTISING THE REMEDY FOR DEPRESSED BUSINESS

St. Catharines Standard: The Galt Reporter points to the decision of a well-known cereal manufacturing concern, to treble its advertising, as an example of the proper spirit to introduce into business when trade shows an inclination to drop. This concern expressed the belief that while there is unemployment and reduction of revenues, the great percentage of people on this continent are still in a position to live comfortably, to pay for their requirements and to so conduct their affairs that the business community will enjoy a profit from its services. The Reporter points out that business will be successful if merchants give the public an incentive to buy by relating the interesting story or what they have to sell. "Daily newspaper advertising," it says, "is still the most effective stimulant for business. Its judicious use is the most competent means to attract the buying public. If the merchandise is right and is offered at reasonable prices, there is still excellent buying power in the community."

Gore Bay Recorder:—"Flight the good fight with all thy might" was one of the hymns sung at a wedding at Twickenham, England, recently.

LECTURER SAYS THERE IS NO NEED TO HAVE SMALLPOX

Disease Once Killed One Out of Every Ten Persons. Now Conquered by Science. The Experience of Timmins with This Disease.

One of the interesting talks heard over the radio last week was one by a lecturer for the Free Radio College of Health sponsored by the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. While the lecturer did not mention the case of Timmins, people here could scarcely listen to the address over the radio without thinking of the experience of this town in regard to the disease dealt with by the speaker. He spoke on smallpox, and the situation in Timmins in regard to this disease is a very interesting one. For years this town had an occasional case of the disease, many, if not all of these cases coming in from outside. Whenever a case would develop here there was prompt quarantine and attention and the result would be that there was no epidemic. The Advance does not remember there ever being a death here from smallpox. About four or five years ago, however, there were more than the usual single case before the presence of the disease in town was known. The medical health officer took very prompt measures. There was a general vaccination in the schools and all who were suspected of coming in contact with the disease were vaccinated. As a consequence of the prompt measures taken by the medical authorities not only were they successful in averting any danger of an epidemic but it meant so general vaccination that the town will be protected against any smallpox epidemic for years. The case is a sample of what medical science has been able to accomplish in the way of preventive measures. In towns where the greater part of the population is not so transient as in a mining town the effect would be more noteworthy still, but even under the conditions here the protection given against smallpox has been truly remarkable. At one time smallpox was rightly dreaded as one of the most deadly of diseases. In recent years it has lost its force. As a matter of fact there is every reason to believe that it may be practically eliminated, with the co-operation of the general public.

"To-day I want to tell you about a disease you need never have," was the way the lecturer for the Social Hygiene Council's Free Radio College of Health commenced his address over the radio last week. This disease, he said, was smallpox, "a disease that you can positively save your children from, and yet a disease that has killed in its time literally hundreds of millions of human beings."

Continuing his address the speaker said:—"The information which I am going to give you free now, could have been sold in the middle ages for a king's ransom, and in fact the information itself would actually have constituted a ransom (not only of kings but of commoners too) from a horrible disfiguring disease which all too frequently resulted in ghastly death.

"About 150 years ago about one person out of ten died of smallpox. In the eighteenth century sixty millions of Europeans were killed by it. Notice I didn't say six million, I said sixty million. Today if an escaped criminal bears the pock-marks of smallpox upon his face that fact is mentioned in the bills and circulars which the police send out describing him. Before 1796 un-pock-marked people were the exception and the description sent out by the police of that time occasionally described the fugitive as being free from the marks of smallpox. Imagine that as a distinguishing mark!

"What has brought about the great change between those days and today? We all know or we have all heard how grass grew in the middle of once busy streets and sidewalks because there weren't enough human feet left to tramp it down. How is it that this once terrible destroyer of men has been relegated to a position of comparative unimportance among the diseases of today?

"To that question there is one answer and one answer only and that is vaccination. Vaccination has saved millions of human lives.

"In the year 1748 an infant was born in Gloucestershire, England, who was destined more than any Caesar or Napoleon to change the history of the world. That was Edward Jenner and at the age of thirteen he decided to become a doctor. During his apprenticeship of six years a young country woman once came to him for medical advice. Smallpox was mentioned. "Oh, I cannot take smallpox," she said, "for I have had cowpox." This remark sank deep into the mind of the young doctor and most fortunately he never forgot it. Upon such chance remarks so often the fate of empires and races depends. In 1780 Jenner took up the study of smallpox. He collected a great many descriptions of cases of people who had had cowpox and who had resisted smallpox contagion. Cowpox is a disease resembling smallpox which affects cows. Human beings can take it too but only in a very mild form. After Jenner had studied this disease for some little time the cows in a neighbouring farm were infected with it and dairy maid took it too. Jenner selected a healthy boy about eight years of age and inoculated him from a sore on the dairy maid's hand. On the ninth day the lad became a little chilly, lost his appetite and had a slight headache. He felt sick all day and was restless all night and on the next day he was perfectly well. The sores on his arm gradually healed without causing the least trouble.

Again and again Jenner introduced smallpox virus into the boy's system (this was an accepted practice in those days. Before vaccination it was customary to inoculate well people with smallpox virus so that they developed

Carried Nine Hundred Pounds Across River

When the talk starts among prospectors or lumbermen as to feats of skill or strength it appears as if the "great wide open spaces" seem to have a broadening effect on the imagination. Thoughts come unbidden in regard to the famous Paul Bunyan and it is easy to see why such a superman should live among the trees and in the great outdoors—while the men sit around and spin yarns. There are some great stories of the amount that some prospectors can pack through the bush and these facts of strength and skill are more than equalled by the ones that the lumbermen tell about. By the way it might be a good idea for "Lap" Napier to institute a contest next Charley Turkey Stag for lumbermen and prospectors to tell their best stories of skill and strength, with some sort of proof, or otherwise. The stories could be written out and then read off at the Turkey Stag. If the lumberman and the prospectors once entered into the spirit of the thing, there would be no need for prizes; indeed, they would be likely to be willing to pay an entry fee, for a good cause. It would not do to question even the remarkable stories, for they might bet on their own veracity and win the bet. All of which is an introduction to a little story from The Canada Lumberman in regard to one remarkable feat of strength and skill. Here is what The Canada Lumberman says:—

Here is a story of Andrew White, of Pembroke, Ont., the pioneer lumberman, as related by Patrick Dewan. In his early days Mr. Dewan spent some three years in the lumber camps and knows Mr. White, and heard many stories of his great physical strength.

One day about 60 years ago, Andrew White was talking to Tom Murray when Mr. Murray mentioned about some man who had lifted a weight equal to two barrels of pork, or nearly seven hundred pounds.

Mr. White offered to bet a hundred dollars that he could carry over the Indian river at Pembroke, a weight equal to nine hundred pounds. Mr. Murray accepted the challenge and the money was put up.

Mr. White gathered together large piece of iron which weighed 900 pounds, got them on a "rump-line" on his back and in the presence of many spectators carried them over the bridge, a distance of several hundred feet. This he did without apparent strain. Then he turned to Mr. Murray and offered to bet him another hundred dollars that he could add one hundred pounds to the burden and carry it back.

Mr. Murray replied: "I don't know what you can carry. You might be able to carry two thousand pounds for all I know."

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTRACTS IN NORTH

A recent issue of The Northern Tribune of Kapuskasing in an editorial note deals with the matter of Government responsibility for labour and other conditions north of Cochrane. The Advance has urged that the Government investigate present recurrence of any evils. This is advanced with all friendliness to the Government. Indeed, it would be the worst type of un-friendliness to counsel anything else. Some of the evils referred to have been aired more or less in police court, and so are public property. In any case the Government will be blamed for any evil or hardship resulting from any of the work in progress north of Cochrane. The truth is that directly the blame rests on contractors, sub-contractors or sub-sub-contractors. But try and get people in general to believe that. They point out that back of all the subs and sub-subs in the line of the contractors there is the Government as the real concern responsible. The people always answer "Why do the wages are low, the Government should have provided against that. Or if conditions are bad any other way, the Government should have had safeguards to prevent such things. In discussing the question The Northern Tribune says:—"More or less directly, the Ontario Government is responsible for conditions of labour on all the undertakings recently launched on the T. & N. O. north of Cochrane. There has been a lot of complaint about them; and the Government must be held responsible. Why should the development of these reputedly rich resources be surrendered into the hands of parties who will not treat labour decently? The area referred to is treated as a closed preserve, practically, as far as the general public is concerned. Such a state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, else proper development will be retarded."

a mild case of smallpox which protected them against a more serious case.) but Jenner found it impossible to make his young patient contract even the mildest case of smallpox after he had been inoculated. Jenner had succeeded. Vaccination was discovered, and the doom of smallpox became a fore-gone conclusion.

"But even in those days there were anti-vaccination people who opposed vaccination just as we know of such misguided persons today. Of them and their absurd claims, we need regard only one fact. Whenever you hear vaccination called into question by a crank, remember that in those days there were people who solemnly preached against vaccination because they claimed that vaccination would cause a person to grow horns like a cow. People who claim that will claim anything. And many modern anti-vaccinationists are quite as absurd. Our next radio talk will be devoted to a further discussion of this interesting conquest of smallpox."

Pembroke Standard-Observer:—"It is worth the price of a radio here the Christmas carols, and they were good this year."

LOWER FREIGHT ON PULP ASKED BY AUTHIER, M.P.P.

Claiming that settlers in the Abitibi district who make their livelihood through the sale of logs and pulpwood have been severely affected by the situation in the newsprint and competition from Russian pulpwood, Hector Authier, member for the country, has appealed to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners for a reduction in freight rates on transportation of wood.

Previously appeals have been made to the Canadian Freight Association and to the Canadian National Railways which serves the colonization area known as the Abitibi district. It stated that there is a population of nearly 30,000 in the district.

Mr. Authier claims that the yearly cut of pulpwood in the Abitibi district is over 125,000 cords, of which 70 per cent. is driven to Abitibi and Temiskaming paper mills by streams and rivers. There remain some 40,000 cords to be shipped by rail.

In this petition to the Canadian Freight Association, the member for Abitibi stated that the price of pulpwood at American and southern mills had been cut about \$5 a cord. Prices paid last winter for peeled or rossed pulpwood ranged from \$8 to \$10 a cord which, he claimed, was just sufficient to provide a fair living for settlers.

He suggests that sale of pulpwood at present prices is not possible unless there is a cut in freight rates. It is pointed out that mills can get pulpwood delivered in their yards at prices ranging from \$14 to \$20 a cord. The wood producer cannot produce it for less than \$10 a cord, therefore transportation charges should be lowered to fit in between.

Glasgow Herald:—"The chief objection to the school of experience is that it thinks up a new course every time you are ready to be graduated."

High River (Alberta) Times:—"It is reported that a American bride insisted on saying "Yes" instead of "I will" at the marriage ceremony. This is hard to believe. Surely she said "Yeah" or "O.K. by me," or even "And how!"

Toronto Mail and Empire:—"Christmas newspapers and those of the day after are about the dullest of the year. The reason is, of course, that people are then generally at home, and when they are at home they are not getting into trouble and making news for the press."

OLD-COUNTRY MAN MUCH IMPRESSED WITH BENNETT

The New Liskeard Speaker last week says:—"Mr. Stanley Logan, of Harris, has shown us a most interesting letter from his father, Mr. S. C. Logan, of Boscombe, England, who is a retired school master. Mr. Logan, senior, has visited Canada, and is much interested in the happenings in this country, and although in his eighties he still takes time to follow the political doings throughout the Empire. Consequently it is no surprise to know that he was an interested reader of all things pertaining to the recent Imperial Conference, which was attended by the Premiers of the various British Dominions. In speaking of the Canadian Premier, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Mr. Logan, says: "I think quite well of Bennett and can assure you that the people here resent Thomas' rudeness and ill manners just as much as the people of Canada do."

Glasgow Herald:—"The chief objection to the school of experience is that it thinks up a new course every time you are ready to be graduated."

LOSE FAT THIS WAY

No matter how fat you are or how much you hate to get out and walk a couple of miles—

If you will take half a teaspoon of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning for 30 days—

You will feel so good—so energetic, and the urge for activity will be so great that you will immensely enjoy a daily walk of several miles—and lose fat.

Why will Kruschen Salts make this great change for the better in me—it is natural for you to ask.

Because Kruschen is a blend of the six vitalizing salts Nature says your body must have to keep every organ, gland and nerve in the body buoyantly healthy.

While you are losing fat you will be gaining in energy—in endurance—in ambition. Your skin will grow clearer, and your eyes will sparkle with the good health that Kruschen brings. The old arm chair won't hold you any more—you'll want to be up and doing—you'll enjoy work and active recreation and you'll sleep like a top. You'll lose fat, and probably live years longer.

Men Like this Pastry

MAKE IT WITH PURITY FLOUR

The secret of making good pie crust is: "Use Purity Flour and keep the dough dry." Here is recipe for two pie shells:

3 cups Purity Flour 1/2 tsp salt
 1 cup lard 1 cup cold water

METHOD: mix the flour and salt, cutting in half the shortening until the mixture is like fine meal, gradually adding exact quantity of water but not a drop more. Turn out on board very lightly sprinkled with Purity Flour, roll about one quarter inch thick. Spread balance of shortening over dough, fold over three times and roll again to required thickness. Bake in hot oven (475°).



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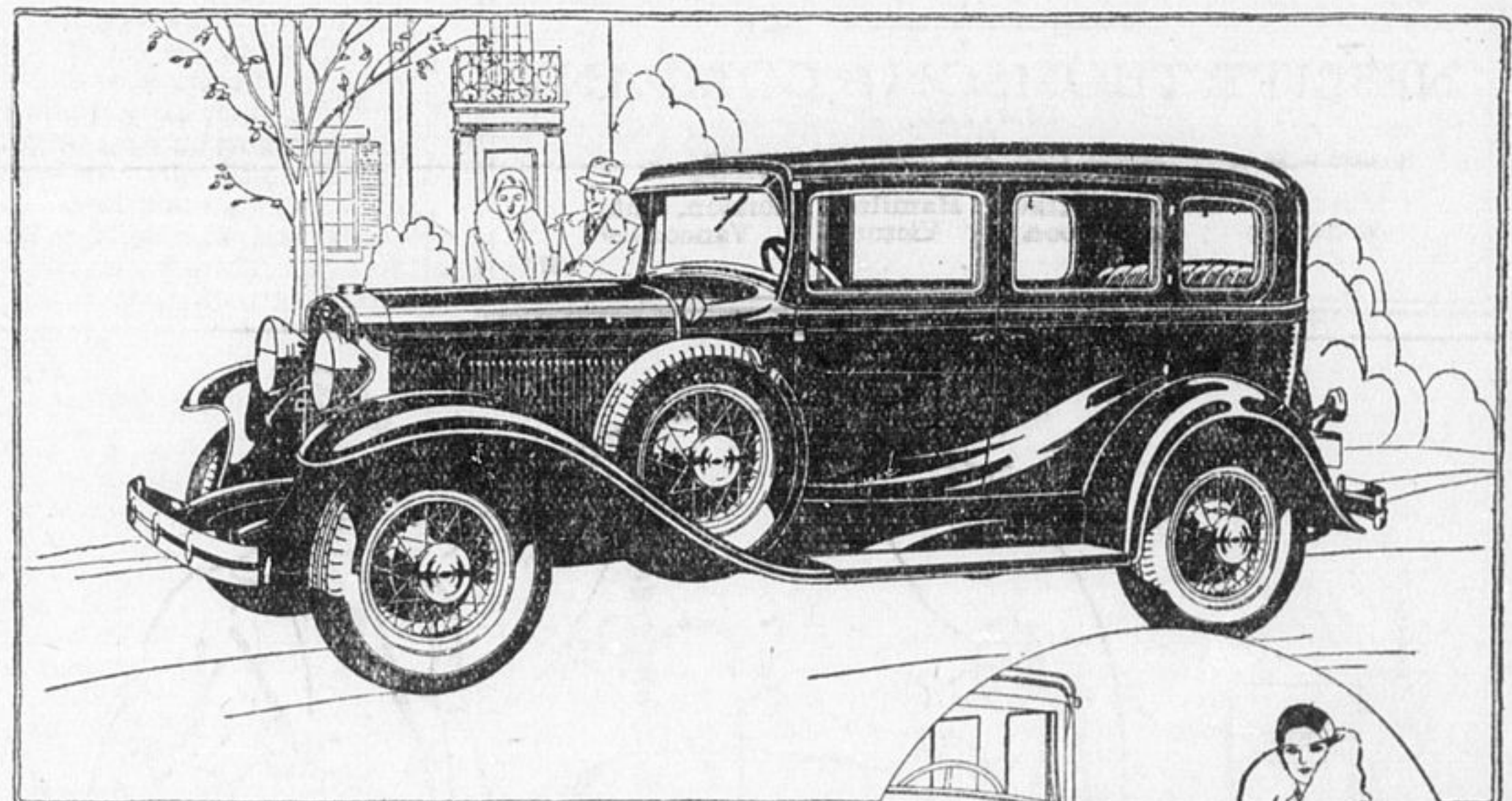
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Bigger—finer—lower in price... the new Chevrolet Six is now on display at the show-rooms of dealers everywhere. Come and drive this bigger, finer Six today. If you can afford to buy any car... the new Chevrolet Six, at its extremely low prices, is easily within your reach.

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The Standard Roadster - - - \$610	The Standard Five-Window Coupe - \$705
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The Phaeton - - - 655	The Super Sport Roadster - - - 760
The Coach - - - 695	The Standard Sedan - 820
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